



Sen. Donne E. Trotter

**Filed: 4/11/2008**

09500SB2155sam001

LRB095 19142 DRJ 49319 a

1 AMENDMENT TO SENATE BILL 2155

2 AMENDMENT NO. \_\_\_\_\_. Amend Senate Bill 2155 on page 1,  
3 line 9, after "Director", by inserting "of the Division of  
4 Alcoholism and Substance Abuse"; and

5 on page 5, after line 8, by inserting the following:

6 "(d) Health care professional prescription of drug  
7 overdose treatment medication.

8 (1) A health care professional, when prescribing an  
9 opioid antidote, shall provide to the patient information  
10 on the following: drug overdose prevention and  
11 recognition; how to perform rescue breathing and  
12 resuscitation; opioid antidote dosage and administration;  
13 the importance of calling 911; care for the overdose victim  
14 after administration of the overdose antidote; and other  
15 issues as necessary. The health care professional shall  
16 document the provision of information in the patient's  
17 medical record. The Director of the Division of Alcoholism

1 and Substance Abuse, in consultation with statewide  
2 organizations representing physicians, advanced practice  
3 nurses, physician assistants, substance abuse programs,  
4 and other interested groups, shall develop and disseminate  
5 to health care professionals, community-based  
6 organizations, substance abuse programs, and other  
7 organizations training materials to facilitate the  
8 provision of such patient information.

9 (2) A health care professional who, acting in good  
10 faith, prescribes or dispenses an opioid antidote to a  
11 patient who has received the information specified in  
12 paragraph (1) of this subsection and who, in the judgment  
13 of the health care professional, is capable of  
14 administering the drug in an emergency, shall not, as a  
15 result of his or her acts or omissions, be subject to  
16 disciplinary or other adverse action under the Medical  
17 Practice Act of 1987, the Physician Assistant Practice Act  
18 of 1987, the Nurse Practice Act, the Pharmacy Practice Act,  
19 or any other professional licensing statute.

20 (3) A person who is not otherwise licensed to  
21 administer an opioid antidote may in an emergency  
22 administer without fee an opioid antidote if the person has  
23 received the patient information specified in paragraph  
24 (1) of this subsection and believes in good faith that  
25 another person is experiencing a drug overdose. The person  
26 shall not, as a result of his or her acts or omissions, be

1       liable for any violation of the Medical Practice Act, the  
2       Physician Assistant Practice Act of 1987, the Nurse  
3       Practice Act, the Pharmacy Practice Act, or any other  
4       professional licensing statute, or subject to any criminal  
5       prosecution arising from or related to the unauthorized  
6       practice of medicine or the possession of an opioid  
7       antidote.

8           (4) For the purposes of this subsection:

9           "Opioid antidote" means naloxone hydrochloride or any  
10          other similarly acting and equally safe drug approved by  
11          the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of  
12          drug overdose.

13          "Health care professional" means a physician licensed  
14          to practice medicine in all its branches, a physician  
15          assistant who has been delegated the provision of health  
16          services by his or her supervising physician to prescribe  
17          or dispense an opioid antidote, or an advanced practice  
18          registered nurse who has a written collaborative agreement  
19          with a collaborating physician that authorizes the  
20          prescribing or dispensing of an opioid antidote."; and

21       by deleting lines 9 through 24 on page 5 and lines 1 through 25  
22       on page 6.